The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867. NO. 39.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON,
STEEL, BELTING, PACKING,
WAGON MATERIAL, &c.
CORNER MAIN STREET AND MARKET SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
Sept. 10—30-3m

W. E. BENBURY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH
W. R. C. LAND,
DEALER IN
LUMBER, LIME, COAL, WOOD, HAY,
SHINGLES, LATHS,
PLASTER, HAIR, TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE,
WIDE WATER ST. AND WOODSIDE'S WHARF,
Norfolk, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

L. BERKLEY. | W. M. MILLAR. | J. W. GRANDY, *Formerly of N. C.*
BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
16 WEST MAIN STREET,
NEXT TO EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NORFOLK, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

WILLIAM LAMB,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, Va.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco—Lugs, Strips, Smoking and Leaf—Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,

In the Markets of
NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUNN, of NORTH CAROLINA, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all desired information to those addressing him, care of B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.
July 19-294-2m

W. H. CHEEK, | W. F. CAPEHART, | C. CAPEHART,
CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 35 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

A supply of Pure PERUVIAN GUANO and other Fertilizers. ROPE, BAGGING, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, kept constantly on hand.
Aug 20-11-6m

COWAND & HARRISS,
General Commission Merchants,
26 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO SALES OF Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.

D. G. COWAND, Washington co., N. C.
R. J. HARRISS, Granville, late of Halifax co., N C
aug10-3m

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
Produce Commission Merchants,
CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.
Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.
Aug 13-5-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. C. LARD.
Expected this evening.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers.
Raleigh, September 5—tf.

Godwin's New Cotton Press.

AS AGENT for the Patentee, I can furnish Rights for the Use of this valuable invention, and also the Drawing, Irons, &c., for putting it up complete. It is a great improvement on the old screw, and will save both time and money.
JAS. M. TOWLES,
Sept 18—36-tf Agent.

FOR RENT.

A desirable RESIDENCE, on Hargett Street, about ten minutes walk from the Capitol Square. A fine well of water, two acres of ground and all necessary out-houses, and in a good neighborhood. Apply to GEO. T. STRONACH,
Sept. 12—32-tf Administrator,

Durham Smoking Tobacco.

IN STORE at greatly reduced prices. Pure Durham Tobacco in bags or barrels.
ALSO
Chewing Tobacco, from common to prime, at low prices.
Sept. 18—36-tf JAS. M. TOWLES.

EMPTY SACKS.

A large lot on hand; good Corn Sacks; only need once. Price, 12½ cts. by the 100.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept. 13—1w. Agent.

NORTH CAROLINA SCUPPERNONG WINE, in bottles, just received.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Esop's Fables,	(sent per mail,)	$1,00
Gulliver's Travels,	" " "	1,00
Robinson Crusoe,	" " "	1,75
The Dog Crusoe,	" " "	1,75
Mechanics' First Book,	" " "	1,75
Text Book of Modern Carpentry,		1,75

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
September 13—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of
CHOICE GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;
Molasses and Syrup;
Coffees, Java, Laguira, Ilic, and St. Domingo;
Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;
Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues;
Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.
Pickled and smoked Salmon.
Liverpool and Table Salt.
Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.
Gunny Bagging, Rope Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.
Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards, Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits, Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.
Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Bohemn County and old Keller Whiskey.
All manner of Sutlers, Camps, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.
We sell strictly for Cash.
W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3—tf Family Grocer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY GOODS.
FALL, 1867.
HULL, ATKINSON & CO.
258 *Baltimore Street,*
BALTIMORE,

ASK MERCHANTS visiting Baltimore, to examine their large and elegant stock of Barrin, French and American DRY GOODS.
Robert Hull,
Thos. W. Atkinson,
Sam'l Hunter,
Wm. J. Hull,
S. Harris Hopkins.
Orders promptly executed.
HULL, ATKINSON & CO.
September 4—28-2m*

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION
1867.
RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES,
Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,
STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Sept. 2—22-10w

BEARD'S PATENT LOCK TIE,
ALSO,
BEARD'S
Patent Self-Adjusting Tie,
THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR BALING COTTON.
MUCH SAFER FROM FIRE, AND CHEAPER THAN ROPE.
HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON
THE PATENT LOCK TIE,

we can recommend them to give entire satisfaction. We have taken the Agency for the State, and will continue to keep a large supply on hand.
For one Ton, and upwards, to dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug 16-8-2m
Standard copy.

THOMASVILLE (N. C.) SHOES.

We have a small assortment of those popular and excellent SHOES, consisting of
MEN'S KIP BROGANS,
BOY'S BUFF BALMORALS
WOMEN'S GOAT BALMORALS,
LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

It is our purpose to try to introduce these shoes into this market, and our present small stock will be increased from time to time with additional lots fresh from the Manufactory.
Let us encourage and sustain our own Manufactories, and we thus encourage and sustain ourselves. We warrant these shoes to be good leather, and free from paper, scraps and shavings.
Sept. 2—22-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

SITUATION WANTED.

A lady of some experience in teaching desires a situation. She prefers to teach English and Mathematics. Address Rev. W. E. PELL,
Aug 27—4tw Raleigh, N. C.

CORN!
FIFTEEN HUNDRED BUSHELS!!
IN NEW SACKS.
Prime White Corn, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market price, by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Sept. 11—31-tf Market Square.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
The Stock and Fixtures of a Neat and Beautiful Drug Store For Sale!

THE PROPRIETORS, desirous of changing their business, offer for sale their stock of Drugs, Fixtures, &c. The store is beautifully fitted up in the latest style. The establishment has a good run of custom, and any one with a small capital can do well. Rent cheap. The whole can be bought low. Apply to
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Sept. 14—33-1w Washington, N. C.

DOTY'S CELEBRATED WASHER IN STORE at reduced price.
JAMES M. TOWLES.
Sept. 13—1w Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASSETS OVER
$16,000,000.
Income Over $6,500,000.
TOTAL LOSSES PAID OVER $6,000,000.
DIVIDENDS PAID TO ASSURED
OVER $1,000,000.
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE OVER 48,000.
The Connecticut Mutual Life
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Was organized in 1846. Its success has not been equalled by any other Company. It is organized upon the purely mutual system; it has no proprietary or Stock Capital; and the preeminent satisfaction, therefore, in the contemplation of its vast figures, is, that they denote not the enrichment of a *Corporation*, but present and coming blessing to *Thousands of Homes!*
All policies non-forfeitable by their terms
No extra charge made on policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.
The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.
☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.
SAMUEL D. WATT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with F. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
Aug 11-6-tf

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK
ASSETS OVER
$4,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME
$2,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, [NOT STOCK HOLDERS,] THIS YEAR OVER $600,000.
PURELY MUTUAL.
PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALY AMONG
POLICY HOLDERS,

The Equitable has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.
Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.
Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the Gen'l Agent.
MAJ. M. P. TAYLOR, Ag't, Wilmington.
DISOWAY & GUION, " Newbern.
OREEN WILLIAMS, " Tarboro'.
BURBANK & GALLAGHER, Agent, Washington.
BRENIZER, KELLOGG & Co. " Greensboro'.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co. " Salisbury.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Aug 6-305-6m Gen'l Agents for N. C.

THE NORTH AMERICA
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.
This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.
No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.
Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.
No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.
No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.
Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.
Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.
Our dividend, January 1st. 1866, was 45 per cent.
Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.
The percentage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.
Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.
For insurance in this Company apply to
F. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.
or SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OHIO CORN HUSKER.
A Simple, Useful and Desirable Implement for Husking Corn.
Thousands have been sold and used in the North-West.
TIME IS MONEY.
Farmers, Try It.

SINGLE HUSKERS will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of 75 cents, or six for $5.
Boxes containing four dozen each, will be sent by Express, on receipt of order with the money, at $3,50 per dozen, or $4,00 for one dozen. Merchants, send your orders soon.
Address H. D. LOTT,
September 7—2w* Salem, N. C.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NATIONAL
DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
TO THE WEST.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western States* from this part of *North Carolina*, are informed, that permanent arrangements have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Ohio.
St. Josephs, Mo.
Cairo, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukie, Wis.
Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.

and all Western and South Western Cities.
Passengers *goin West from Raleigh, via the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, can either take the Route, via, Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore, or the route, via Richmond & Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road*, to Washington City, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

LEAVE BALTIMORE,	
Mail Train,	8.45 A. M.
Fast Line,	5.30, P. M.
Express train,	9.45, P. M.
LEAVE WASHINGTON CITY,	
Mail Train,	7.45 A. M.
Fast Line	4.30, P. M.
Express Train,	8.45, P. M.

The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars, combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE Change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and the principal Cities West and South.
From *five* to *ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets*, will get their *Baggage checked* through, and all transfers of *Passengers* and *Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers on through tickets* can stop at *any point* on the route, as *through tickets are good until used.*
Passengers leaving Raleigh, Saturday morning, will not be detained at Baltimore or Washington on Sunday; they will take the Fast Line for the West in the afternoon.
LARGE PARTIES and FAMILIES, wishing to emigrate to the *Western* and *South Western States*, should address me, several weeks before starting, as a reduction will be made to Parties of ten full Passengers and upwards, if timely notice is given, besides receiving all further information.
For through Tickets, apply to J. M. Pool, Gen. Ticket Agt. or to Ticket Agent Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Raleigh N. C.
LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen'l. Southern Ag't.,
Balt. & Ohio R. R.
JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation,
B. & O. R. R.
L. M. COLE,
Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
B. & O. R. R.
July 9-285-1y

BOOK STORE.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No 1 Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the
"NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,"
conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at "*The North Carolina Book Store*," *No 1, Fayetteville St.*
He would also state that he brings to the management of the business, the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.
The stock, of Books, Stationery, Music, etc, which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellanous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of *Blank Books, Stationery*, and new Music, comprising
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
to be found in the State; and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.
Orders from all parts of this State *for any book or article wanted*, accompanied with the cash, or City reference, will be promptly attended to, by addressing.
JAS. H. ENNISS,
Bookseller,
No 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.
July 22-294-3m

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOOKS,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,
MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;
BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;
SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;
ALBUMS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.
Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.
Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment just to hand. Prices from 50 cents to $10,00.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Sept. 13—tf Raleigh, N. C.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A VERY NEAT assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Especially suited to immediate wants, to an inspection of which you are respectfully invited. They embrace
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
FLANNELS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETS,
Neat Low-Priced
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
For Gents' and Youths' wear. Also
BLEACHED AND BROWN
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
HICKORY SHIRTINGS,
DENIMS, TICKINGS,
COTTON PLAIDS AND STRIPES;
WITH A
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS,
In all the best makes, for ONE SHILLING PER YARD, and
LOWER GRADES AT 12½ TO 15 CTS.

IN COMMENCING THE FALL TRADE, I would take occasion to thank the Public generally for the liberal patronage extended this house for the past two years, and in return will assure them the same liberal system of business will be strictly adhered to in the future that has guided our efforts in the past. QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS will still be our guiding star, by the light of which, it is to be hoped, all will find out that
THOMAS SMITH'S,
25 SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.,
Is the place to buy DRY GOODS.
Aug. 23—14-tf

ENGINE, MILL, &c., FOR SALE.

We have for sale, at our Blast Furnace near Wilson, in Wilson Co., N. C., a splendid
40 HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE,
with two Cylinder boilers. It is one of the best working Engines we have ever seen and has sufficient capacity to drive a saw and grist mill.—The grist mill is now with the Engine and the saw mill will be furnished, if required.
We have also two iron
BLOWING CYLINDERS,
four feet diameter and five feet stroke, in good working order and powerful enough to drive any blast furnace.
We have besides a CUPOLA, LADLES, CRANE, and every thing suitable for a foundry. We will either sell all together or separately.
TAFFEY, LUMSDEN & CO.
Petersburg, Va.
Aug 20-11-d2wawdw
Charlottle Times copy as above

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, it would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure* flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orris "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras,	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel "
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell *very low*.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

REMOVAL.
JORDAN & CARR,
SUCCESSORS TO GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE removed their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Brushes, Window Glass, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., to the new and commodious building, corner of Sycamore and Washington streets, recently fitted up in the best style, and suitably arranged for conducting the
Drug and Apothecary Business
on a large scale, both Wholesale and Retail.
Grateful for past patronage they invite their former patrons and others in the city and country to favor them with their custom, assuring them that they will be well prepared to serve them.
Their Wholesale Department will be well attended to.
Physicians in the country may rely on them for pure articles.
Particular attention will be given to Physicians' Prescriptions, day and night.
WALTER B. JORDAN } [JOSEPH CARR.
September 5—29-3m

FOR SALE,

At reduced price, one of H. L. Emery's Universal Cotton Gins and Condensers, (used a part of last season.)
WM. B. COX.
Raleigh, September 5—31d4w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.
WHOLESALE
Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.
1506 MAIN ST.,
(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)
Richmond, Va.
Oct 13-1y

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors on AND AFTER THE 1st OF JUNE 1867:
WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.
SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.
HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.
ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.
AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)
Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.
ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.
COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.
Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.
THROUGH TICKETS
can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.
THE PROPRIETORS
of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of
NEW FURNITURE, &c.
in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.
May 30-256-4m*

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:
WM. A. HURD, ... Of New Orleans.
W. P. CORKERY, Spottswood Hotel, Richmond
TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES, IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.
July 4-280-3m

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR WILL BEgin on Monday, the 30th. of September, 1867, and continue forty weeks. The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, be there will be no vacation till July, 1868.
The Faculty the same as heretofore. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of arrival. Thorough instruction; parental discipline; advantages unsurpassed anywhere; very moderate charges; healthy location; religious privileges of all denominations ample; and every facility for intellectual and moral improvement.
Board and Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, $95, in currency.
For particulars, address the undersigned, or Prof. E. W. ADAMS, Goldsboro, N. C.
Rev. S. MILTON FROST,
July 23-296-2aw10t President.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d. Congressional District.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 22-294-tf

THE SOUTHERN FERTILIZING COMPANY, Richmond, Va., are now receiving and preparing their fall stock of FERTILIZERS, and offer for sale in unlimited quantities CRUSHED PERUVIAN GUANO,
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PHOSPHO PERUVIAN and
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prepared under the supervision of Professor WILLIAM GILHAM for the wheat crop, combining a large percentage of the Phosphates, with an adequate amount of Ammonia;
FRESH GROUND PLASTER.
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The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next, and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.
The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.
TERMS: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance*. Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.
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WILSON C. N. CARR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.
REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.
July 17-292-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1868.
WE SHALL HAVE
NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS
ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.
The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
July 25-297-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
[LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,]
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
37 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend, thoroughly and promptly, to all business committed to his management.
Aug. 24, 1867—35-1y

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK,
Always on hand. Price, per doz., $1,50.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Next door to Tucker's new Hall,
Aug. 29—13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

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100 Sacks N. C. Flour, Superfine, Extra, and strictly Family.
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A GOOD MALE TEACHER, to take the general supervision and charge of the Male and Female departments of the HERTFORD ACADEMY.
A man of experience, and a native of the State, with good references, preferred. Apply to
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BEAUTIFUL
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Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.
J. W. WATSON.
Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

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Apply to
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Catawba Station, N. C.
June 26-271-6m

LANDRETH'S
FRESH TURNIP SEED.
(CROP OF 1867.)

Early flat	Dutch	Turnip.
" Red	Top	Do.
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Large Pomeranian Globe		Do.
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Purple Top Ruta Baga		Do.

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July 24-276-tf

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Bought expressly for PICKLING.
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WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Fluid, and in doing so we feel assured that its superiority over any other FLUID OR OIL will give it a favorable acceptance with the public at large. It is NON-EXPLOSIVE. Free from any disagreeable smell.
It will not grease the hands.
It will not soil or grease the clothing.
It produces a soft and beautiful light.
It is not trying to the eye.
It is the Cheapest Burning Fluid ever offered.
It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by changing the burner.
It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the near and most reliable Burning Fluid now in use.
We are prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable article at low rates, and we solicit from the public examination and trial. We are also prepared to furnish LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and WICKS. Rights to manufacture the oil or to sell in each county, will be sold on reasonable terms on application to
R. W. BEST & CO.,
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CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.
For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.
Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.
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Call and get a Circular.
Prepared and sold by
R. R. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
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For sale in Raleigh by
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AMERICAN BITTERS.
The Great Southern Tonic,
AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED.

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact wherever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.
Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most accomplished and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.
Prepared and sold by
R. R. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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" " six months	2.5
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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

We observe that the Conservative press and people of the State, very generally, approve of uniting and consolidating their influence, to stay the tide of Brownlow-Holden-Radicalism in this State. The people are moving, and it will be seen that at Goldsboro' they have taken the fhitiative in holding a meeting. Let the ball be kept moving.

We desire to make a few suggestions to our friends. So far as we remember, there has been no party organization in this State, since the war began, except what may have been done by the disorganizers and factionists, and the subsequent formation of the Radical party. Among our conservative people, everything that has been done by them, has been pretty much left to the spontaneous dictation of their own minds, except in the encouragement they have received from the conservative press.

Hence, in combining the influence of the Conservative men of the State at the present time, something more is necessary than the mere suggestions of the newspapers or meetings called by unknown or anonymous persons. Our steps must be measured and well taken, and our course well pondered, before we move.

We have suggested the holding of District and State Conventions, but really the first and most important step is the holding of precinct and County meetings. And these should be called by responsible names and by as many persons as possible. We must have no flash in the pan, no blundering or failure. Meagre, badly attended and uninfluential meetings will be followed by bad results. We, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Conservative people in every County, the following plan as an introductory one to the call of public meetings.—The following appeal will be circulated for names in this City several days before the call of the meeting:

TO THE CONSERVATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEN OF —— COUNTY.—The undersigned, citizens of —— County, friends of the American Union and supporters of the Constitution of the United States, being convinced that the incorporation of the Brownlow-Holden-Radical programme into the Constitution of the State would most surely embarrass, if not annihilate, all enterprise and all hope of recuperation, and would discourage all immigration, the investment of capital and diminish or destroy the sources of employment *to our laboring population*, do most earnestly implore all Conservative citizens of every County in the State, to hold meetings for the adoption of such plans as they may deem wisest and best, for uniting and consolidating the Conservative influence in the State, to effectively prevent the success of ultra Republican or Radical rule in our State organization.

The Congress of the United States has cut us off from all participation at present in National politics. Nothing is left us but the care of our State institutions, and this movement has nothing to do with National politics or with hindering or attempting to obstruct the operation of any law of Congress. It has simple reference only to the preventing of the incorporation of those Radical principles and measures into our State organization, which would place the control and government of the State in the hands of the ignorant, the vicious and the most unprincipled among us, which would certainly result in the destruction of the enterprise and vitality of the State. All the aid or encouragement, therefore, which this movement could give to the friends of Constitutional liberty and free government, elsewhere, would be simply incidental.

We, therefore, urge all Conservative Constitutional Union men of the County of ——, of all parties holding these views, to unite with us in holding a meeting at the Court House in ——, on the —— of the present month, to effect the above named object, and we urge our fellow citizens of the several registration precincts in the County to unite with us, or hold meetings in their several precincts.

[Names of signers.]

Such an inauguration of the movement would insure success. First, organize in the precincts and Counties. If the desire becomes general for District or State Conventions, and sufficient time is allowed before the election for Convention, delegates of course will be appointed at the County meetings. The absolute necessity for District and State Conventions, we think, will be found to be more urgent after the State Convention, authorized by the Reconstruction Acts, shall have done its work, than before.

ORDER OF GEN. CANBY.

The following order from Gen. Canby we find in the newspapers, and publish it for general information. We see no discretion left to the Courts, except in the expression "and who are qualified," by which, we suppose, Gen. Canby means, neither ignorant nor vicious persons,—men incapable of sifting evidence, or who are so ignorant or prejudiced that they would not or could not do justice, or persons whose vicious habits are such as to incapacitate them. All other men in the State, who are not disfranchised, who have been assessed for taxes and paid taxes for the current year, are declared to be eligible for jurors. Gen. Pope's exclusion of disfranchised persons, including, as they do, many of the most intelligent and virtuous citizens of the State, has been severely criticised. Gen. Canby may be more fortunate, and he and Gen. Pope may be much wiser men than Gen. Sickles. The trials of the plan will satisfy all, perhaps, as to its wisdom. Let the Courts obey the order promptly:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 89.

HEAD'QRS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14, 1867.

Paragraph two of General Order No. 39, dated May 30, 1867, is modified as follows: All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, and who are qualified, and have been or may be duly registered as voters, are hereby duly qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of a person drawn as a juror, that he has not been duly registered as a voter.—Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people or of the accused in all criminal proceedings, and by either party in all civil actions or proceedings. Any requirement of a property qualification for jurors in addition to the qualifications herein prescribed is hereby abrogated.

The Governors of North and South Carolina respectively are hereby authorized and empowered to order, if it should be necessary, special terms of courts to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order.

By command of
Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.
Louis V. Caziare, A. A. A. G.

REGISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Registration returns from North Carolina indicate that in the western part of the State, more white people will be registered than the total vote of 1860. The proportion of white to black was six to five. The colored vote will increase the total over that of 1860 by at least fifteen per cent. The Republican ticket will receive a large majority in that portion of the State.

We find the foregoing copied as an item of news in the Norfolk *Journal*. We are satisfied that it is incorrect in every particular. The returns of registration from the West are very meagre and imperfect, but it is highly improbable that the white vote can exceed that of 1860. The West lost many brave men in the war, many are disfranchised by Congress, and there has been no considerable immigration to that section to supply the deficiency.

Instead of a proportion of six to five, the white element is and was probably as six to one in the West. There were but comparatively few slaves in any of the Western counties, except Burke. Hence, it is hardly supposable that the new colored vote will increase the total of 1860 anything like fifteen per cent.

It is, perhaps, the greatest mistake of all to assume that the "Republican ticket will receive a large majority" in the West. The sturdy mountaineers of that section have no ides of contributing to negro domination.—Possibly, the "Union feeling," during the war, was strong in certain portions of it, but that is a totally distinct thing from modern neophyte Radical negroism.

STATE ITEMS.

——Registration in Warren has been completed. Here are the returns: Whites 812, Blacks 2,589,—Total 3,401.

——Messrs. Cyrus P. Mendenhall & Co., of Baltimore, as we learn from the *Gazette* of that City, on the 16th. received a bale of Cotton from North Carolina, being the first of the new crop. It was a good sample of the grade known as low middlings, and sold for twenty-three cents per pound.

——The sentence of Captain Charles Frederick Brown, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, who was tried before a court martial in this City, in November last, has just been confirmed by General Grant. He was tried on the charges of selling the property of the United States and appropriating to his own use the proceeds of the sales. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or hereafter to become due; to be forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the government; to pay a fine of $2,000 and be imprisoned in Fort Macon, North Carolina, until the fine is paid; and that the name and place of abode of the criminal and the sentence be published in the newspapers of the States of Massachusetts and North Carolina.

——Jno. Taylor and Jim Knight, charged with murder, were convicted at the late term of Edgecombe Superior Court, and sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in October. An appeal, however, to the Supreme Court, was prayed and granted.

——Gen. Colston has accepted an invitation of the "Goldsboro Literary Association," to deliver his able and interesting lecture upon Stonewall Jackson, in that place, shortly.

——The Cotton worm has made its appearance in the Eastern part of the State, we are sorry to learn.

——Several parties have been bound over, by U. S. Commissioner Holmes, at Salisbury, to answer at the next Federal Court for violations of the Revenue laws.

——Messrs. Lang & Co. have commenced the manufacture of cigars at Charlotte. The *News* says that "they understand their business." *We* smoke.

——The Salisbury *Banner* is informed that the negroes drill nightly in that City. It very properly calls the attention of Col. Edie, the Post Commandant, to the fact.

——Messrs. J. P. Robertson and D. G. McDuffie, engineers, have reported the results of a *Reconnoisance* made by them, at the instance of the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad. The *News*, of Fayetteville, says:

"It is, as it necessarily must be from the character of the survey, meagre. It embodies main directions of the lines and general features of the country over which they passed, and sums up, as well as can be done in a report of the kind, the great advantages to all the country through which it is contemplated to be built. They reconnoitred two lines which they term the Eastern and Western lines, both of which are shown to be in an excellent country over which to build a railroad. In fact, there is nothing to do, almost literally, but to lay down the material, as is proven by the fact that the average cost per mile is only $12,800.

When we consider the elegibility, as is shown in this report, and as will be shown by-and-by more fully by the instrumental survey, of this road for a great line of travel and trade, we must come to the conclusion that it must be built, and that very soon."

Official returns from four hundred and sixty towns in Maine show the majority for Chamberlain to have been 11,704. The same towns last year gave the same man, against the same opponent, 27,706, which shows a falling off in the Republican majority of 16,002.

(Reported for the Sentinel.)

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES VS. TOLAR, TOWERS AND WATKINS.

Abstract of a portion of the Argument of HON. S. F. PHILLIPS,

OF THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

* * * I come now, may it please the Court, to consider this question of jurisdiction, which we regard as a very serious one,—not the question of jurisdiction that was raised on the "plea" of *jurisdiction*, but that question of jurisdiction, on account of which, whenever it occurs to the Court, whether suggested or not, the Court dismisses the case from before it.

A plea of jurisdiction does not cover the particular defense I wish to make now. We desire to bring to the attention of the Court a matter of which upon the plea of "not guilty," without any question of jurisdiction, we will have the right to avail ourselves. Suppose a man were indicted for murder in our County Court, no plea of jurisdiction put in; as soon as the Court heard what the facts were, they would dismiss the case.

There are certain technical points, of which, if we wish to avail ourselves, we must put in a plea of jurisdiction; but there are others, going to the very substance of the trial, which do not require to be supported by such plea. The Court will recollect that the first day of the trial, we asked to put in a plea of jurisdiction; we thought we might wish to have the advantages of it, subsequently, and our request was granted. But the point which we make now does not come under that plea, at all. It is a point that goes to the very substance of the right of this Court to sit upon the life and death of these men, and we have all confidence in it. We shall not engage in any tirade upon politics to-day; this is not the theatre for it. I shall address myself entirely to what I consider best for the interests of these prisoners.

You are seated here, if I understand it, under the authority of Congress, given on March 2nd. 1867, and I concede it is a perfectly valid authority. I concede that Congress had a perfect right to pass that act; that Gen'l. Sickles had a perfect right to convene this Court; and that this Court may enforce its jurisdiction, so far as that act gives it authority. But what I do say, and with all confidence, is, that that act gives you no authority or jurisdiction over this case. I wish to be understood distinctly. I say, conceding all that Congress claims to the very fullest extent, that that act of March 2nd. gives you no jurisdiction over an act committed on 11th. of Feb. I call the attention of the Court to the language of the Chief Justice of the United States in the address he made to the Bar at Raleigh, in June 1867. I think the Court will conclude, upon hearing this address, as the Bar did, when it was delivered, and as the public did, so far as it has been read by them, that it was not the opinion of the Chief Justice alone, but of the whole or a majority of the tribunal of which he is an illustrious member. I might say, and I do say—and I hope without transgressing what I have said on the subject of the exclusion of politics from my remarks, but it seems to me germane to the issue,—that the Chief Justice of the United States is a principal figure in the party whose policy is being carried out, by the act of March 2nd. 1867; that he has heretofore co-operated with that party, and does co-operate with it; and that he understands the grave constitutional theories upon which it is carrying out its operations. I, therefore, think that, whenever he has expressed an opinion upon a solemn occasion such as this was, an opinion which seems on the face of it to be not merely a personal opinion, but of that tribunal to which he belongs, it is safe for all persons, who are carrying out that policy, who are called upon to execute the policy of Congress, to be governed in a great measure by his conclusions, or at least to pay very great respect to them.—They are not the opinions of an enemy of Congress, but of a gentleman who desires their policy to succeed. The Court will pardon me, therefore, for reading this address. It is as follows:

[Mr. Phillips here read the address of the Chief Justice.]

The Chief Justice says there is a military authority now in the South, and by virtue of the acts of Congress. He states expressly that military authority and martial law heretofore prevailing throughout the South, in consequence of conquest, by the striking down of the rebel arms in 1865, ceased upon the proclamation of April 2nd. and 20th. August '66.

I will call attention, hereafter, to some acts of Congress, which, it seems to me, are of the same purport. If I understand it aright, this military authority runs back no further than the 2nd. of March, 1867.

There was martial law here in '65; it ceased in April, '66. The proclamation of August, the Court well knows, was made entirely in reference to the State of Texas. There are two proclamations referred to, but the State of North Carolina was included in the first of them.

With the surrender of the Southern armies, martial law extended throughout the South. All the insurgent States were covered with it, but it was an *executive* function to put an end to that martial law, which was done by proclamation of the President on April 2nd., '66.

We were then restored to our *civil* rights, but not to our *political* rights; the President had nothing to do with them. According to this theory, and I am arguing under this theory, we were not restored to any political right, but were to our civil rights by that proclamation. Martial law was put an end to. What does the Chief Justice say? Why, he says: If I had come down here before April and held a Court, I would have held it in subordination to the military authorities; since then, at any time, I would have held it without such subordination, but I have not been here before, because an act of Congress has been passed redistricting the Circuits of the United States, and I was not appointed to any particular Circuit, and, therefore, did not come, and could not have come. I might have come so far as civil law was concerned, but as I had no Circuit appointed me, I could not. Before then I could not come, because I could not have any power except in subordination to the power of the military government. It would have been unfit, in many ways, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Washington, should come down into the insurgent States, and hold Courts in subordination to the military authority. Judge Brooks was holding his Courts, but in subordination to the military authorities. We did not, therefore, come; however, at any time, since April, '66, I might have come, but did not from the fact that I was not appointed to any Circuit.

Why could he have come? Because that proclamation restored civil law, restored the tribunals of the United States to their civil authority,—how? In no way except by expelling martial law. The effect of that proclamation was to expel the martial law that prevailed throughout the South on the surrender of the rebel armies in 1865. It was an executive function, constitutionally exercised by the President and recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States. But is that the only evidence that we had civil law in the South previous to March 2nd, 1867? This is the point I am making—that we are under martial law now, to the extent of the Act of Congress of March 1867; but I insist, may it please the Court, —I insist that that act establishing martial law, has no retrospective, *ex post facto* effect. I say that the civil rights of persons, North Carolinians and others, who were here March 1st, 1866, could not constitutionally be affected by the Act of March 2nd, 1867, and there is no appearance, anywhere, that it is the theory of Congress, or of those who support it,—the main pillars of the Republican party, if I may use the term. There is no appearance of such a theory anywhere, except on this present occasion, that this military or martial law can be proclaimed, not only for the future, but for the past, as well.

Now, may it please the Court, I respectfully refer you to two Acts of Congress, as bearing upon this theory.

I call your attention to what is called the Act of 1866, chapter 31, "Civil Rights Act," but particularly the language of the Act "establishing the Freedmen's Bureau," as we term it. I shall not read any extract from the Civil Rights Bill, because the language of the other Act, passed in April, 1866, is repeated with much more strength in the Act for establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. I wish to call the attention of the Court, particularly, to the 14th section, page 173, chapter 200, which reads as follows:

* * * * * * *

Without respect to color, means, I suppose, without respect to white color, as well as without respect to black color. This Act passed over the President's veto in July, 1866, contains the very deliberate belief of Congress upon this matter. This Civil Rights bill, to which I have already referred, was also passed by a two-thirds majority after having been vetoed by the President. When were acts of Congress more solemn than these? What formality can be given to acts of Congress, to give them binding effect and force, that these have not? And what do they say? They say "the benefit of all law and proceedings concerning personal property and personal security." What is the right of personal security? Nobody studies law three days without knowing what personal security is. In the very opening of the very first book of law, we are told, that the right to personal security is the right among other things "*to life*." Here, then, an act of Congress, passed in July, 1866, says, that then, without respect to race or color, every man in the insurgent States, until they be restored, shall be entitled to the benefit of all laws and proceedings. *All laws and proceedings!*

I ask the Court could it be, that, on the 2nd. day of March, 1867, Congress could have passed an act, establishing martial law from the date of this act, July 16th., 1866, and have annulled and abrogated it?

If there be a declaration contained in this act of "having restored the civil law in the Courts" it did not restore the State Courts, for, it expressly says "where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings have been interrupted and until they shall be restored." It does not say that the ordinary local Courts have been restored at all. I don't depend upon it for that. If they have been established I must get argument from some other source than that, because it expressly speaks of them as having been interrupted. But it says until they are restored—*until then*—every man shall have the right of personal security. Is the Chief Justice then not justified by this very solemn act of Congress, in holding that civil rights existed in North Carolina up to this 2nd. day of March, 1867? Does not Congress itself say so?

I see in a recent law book, published in Boston, by a very eminent brother of our profession, Mr. Bishop, such a proposition as this—it seems to me to be a sensible one, and one to which I may with reason direct the attention of the Court: He says that when States, as the Southern States did in '61, break away from connection with the General Government, and destroy State governments, as he said they did, and as I admit for the purposes of this argument,—though I might be unwilling to admit it for other purposes—when they destroyed these governments and set up rebellious ones, having destroyed the only governments that the United States could recognize, and the political surface of the States, having become as it were a blank upon which the United States Government might write what it chose, it was the duty of the United States Government "to run" the State governments until proper legal State governments be established in the form provided for by any reconstruction bill that may be adopted by the United States.—Until, for instance, North Carolina is restored to a Constitutional State government, it is the business of the United States to run the local government.

Now I understand that to be a part of the theory upon which this reconstruction is going on. That the United States Government may have its military and civil Commissions throughout North Carolina, it may adopt either form, or it may permit the local tribunals to transact the business, but whether it does permit the local government to do this work, or appoint military officers of its own, it is all the while the United States that is *running the machine*. What does this act of Congress mean? It says that however the United States may run the local State machines, it must be with a due reverence to "the laws and proceedings affecting personal security." Whatever be the machinery, the people must have the right, and that the U. S. itself is bound to grant them the benefits, of all laws and proceedings concerning personal security. That is not so since March 2nd., 1867.

So far as this act of March comes in conflict with former acts, then, we have military law; so the Chief Justice says. Before March 2nd. we had the benefit of civil law here, in North Carolina. Congress restored us to our civil rights. Until the State should be restored to its Constitutional functions as a member of the U. S., Congress can repeal that act, it may have repealed it, but until it was repealed, it was in force. A later act may modify it, may repeal it by implication, but, *until* then, it is the law of the land. The Chief Justice says that the President, by his proclamation, had the right to restore civil rights. That was done on April 2nd. Congress admits that civil rights were restored, or enacts that they shall be restored by the act of 16th. of July. I am not entering into any political theory as to whether it was done by the Proclamations or by these acts. I wish the Court to understand that up to the 2nd. of March the people of North Carolina had a right to the benefit of all laws and proceedings attaching to personal security. What are they? They are so simple that he who runs may read. What is the *great proceeding*?—that is a good word for my purpose; *laws* would have done, but *proceedings* is more specific. I could have made my argument under the word *laws*, but when Congress says *proceedings*, it looks as if its attention had been called to that particular privilege or right for which I contend. What is one of the great *proceedings* in behalf of personal security? Anglo Saxon—ten centuries old, running back into the German forest,—the right by which your fathers and mine have been tried, in this country and others, whenever their right of personal security was threatened! What is that great solemn proceeding?—so solemn and earnest that Blackstone thinks it is the great prop of modern liberty—TRIAL BY JURY! That is the great proceeding of proceedings, *the* proceeding in behalf of personal security.

But is this the only proceeding in behalf of personal security?

"The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury," Constitution of the United States, art. 3rd., sec. 2d., clause 3rd. "Such trials shall be held in the State where the said crime is committed, or when not committed in any State the trial shall be in such place as Congress shall name." The government of which you are members, and whose laws you come here to execute, says that all crimes are to be tried by jury, not under a military law. We'll come to that directly.

That is one of the *proceedings* in behalf of personal security, that our fathers were not satisfied with having put into the Constitution only, but insisted that it should be again inserted in what are called the Declaration of Rights, attached to the Constitution—the amendments of the Constitution. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces in time of war or public danger." Repeated twice in the Constitution.

What I say, may it please the Court, and what I say with all confidence, and what will be the law, in my opinion, when civil law and liberty become established here, is that Congress, on the second of March, could not pass any act which deprived a man, who had committed an offence before the second of March, of the right of trial by jury. Because, whatever be the case now, when your martial law is here, and when it is here for certain purposes and within certain limits, it discharges the civil law of all its duties within those limits, I admit, but cannot have any retrospective effect. If civil law was existing here up to the time of this act of second of March, '67, and the Chief Justice of the United States says it was, and Congress says what is equivalent, then these persons are, whoever killed Archy Bebee, entitled to a trial by jury, and there is not the power that can deprive them of it. And I go further, and I say that, upon the face of it, Congress did not intend to deprive them of it. I say that, by all just rules of construction, that act does not apply to crimes committed before the act was passed, but has a prospective and not a retrospective effect. I understand it to be the rule, under which you are assembled here, that if a man commits a crime in North Carolina to-day he has not a right to trial by jury. That is the theory of this act of March 2nd., '67, and it is the proper theory for all purposes of argument hereafter. Because, when your martial law comes in it excludes civil rights, and civil law, even those of the Constitution.

It is a very peculiar thing, and a very strong one, that can exclude the Constitution of the United States, but it seems that martial law can; that there are no privileges guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States that can breathe the air in which martial law exists. It smothers it like the gases. But how can it affect a man whose offence was committed during the existence of civil law? I have looked carefully into the books, and have not been able to find any case in which it has been held that a declaration of martial law has a retrospective effect. I have not seen, anywhere, a proposition to the effect that if a military officer, going and taking possession of a country, declares martial law therein, that he can declare that it existed a month or a year ago, and try at his discretion all offences that were committed during the time. It has an effect, now and henceforth, but it does not have any retrospective effect. It seems to me that it must be established that Congress could not have declared military law, with a retrospective effect; but I am not obliged to argue that, because the act which is before me has no such retrospective language. The act of March 2nd., '67, gives no such jurisdiction, proposes, *pretends* to no such jurisdiction.

I am not bound to say what the powers of Congress are, or might be. Let them be as great as they may be, I am not interested in the discussion. But if it be true, as the Supreme Court of the U. S. say, and as they act, that there was civil law in the State of North Carolina, by the proclamation of the President, and that whatever military law is here, is by virtue of acts of Congress, then your military law has a certain boundary, a limit beyond which it cannot go, to exercise any of its functions. Congress did not say how this Commission should be established. It says that the Military General presiding over this district, might either allow the legal tribunals to take jurisdiction of those offences, or he might send a Commission of his own to try them. He has sent one Commission to this section. There is a Provost Court down in Fayetteville. That is a part of the machinery of the U. S. They run that part of their jurisdiction by means of this Provost Court. I am not saying that Congress has recognized any of the civil courts of the State of North Carolina at any time. I don't know that it has. I don't say that Congress has recognized a single officer in North Carolina, or the existence of a State. I don't know that it has, as a State, but I do say that whatever machinery the U. S. resorts to, for the purpose of punishing crime throughout these insurgent States, so long as there is any martial law here, it must have a jury as a part of the machinery, and it was perfectly competent for General Sickles to summons a jury to try this offense, though it would not have been according to the analogy of military law. But suppose he had done it! Martial law, as I understand it, is the discretion of the Commanding General. But, according to the opinions of this Court, I mean the Supreme Court of the U. S., if we can attribute to them this language of Chief Justice Chase, his discretion is limited. He has no power, whatever, over the functions of the U. S. Government except in his own department. He is not bound to recognize any State tribunal. But he is bound to recognize—with regard to offences that were committed before March 2nd. 1867—he is bound to recognize those principles of civil law that are guaranteed in the Constitution of the U. S. to every person. I say that these men cannot be tried without a jury. I do not say they cannot be tried by the United States. I do not say that the United States cannot destroy these legal tribunals and set up a tribunal of its own here.—But that tribunal must have a jury attached to it. These crimes, whenever it tries crimes, must be ascertained by a jury. If martial law did not exist in North Carolina before March 2d., '67, did those persons that killed Archy Bebee commit any violation of the martial law? And don't you sit here to try questions connected with the breach of the martial law? I mean so far as you are a military tribunal, so far as you all get your rights under the martial law, don't you sit here to try violations of the martial law? Was there any martial law in North Carolina on the 11th. of February, 1867? As soon as martial law comes in it displaces civil law, and you may do as you please, both with regard to proceedings and punishment, because there are offences against martial law proclaimed, but martial law proclaimed on the second of March, '67, does not enable you to try, as violations of martial law, offences committed Feb. 11th., '67.

Now for the language of this act of Congress under which this Court sits: "It shall be the duty of such officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local tribunals to take jurisdiction of, and to try offenders, or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority, under this act, shall be null and void."

You are to suppress insurrection, violence or rebellion, and if you cannot do it you are to punish the offenders. Take the ordinary criminal codes of the country and see how they read. I call the Court's attention to this question, that the language of the acts of Congress has a prospective and not a retrospective meaning. "Every person who shall be convicted, according to due course of law, of wilful murder, shall suffer death." (Rev. Code of N. C.)

This act was passed Jan. 1st., '56. Suppose there had been no law for murder in North Carolina before that, could the Courts of the State have taken up a man for a murder committed ten years before?—This act has a prospective effect. I call your attention to this as throwing light upon the language of the act before you to show what Congress means by certain language. The Legislature of North Carolina said on Jan. 1st., '56, "Any person convicted of wilful murder shall suffer death." This book is the digest of our laws, and this law did exist in North Carolina before; but suppose it did not, suppose there was no change in the law here, could he be tried for the past offense under this law? If the person was convicted on the 1st. of April for the violation of this law, he would have to come in the rule of it. It does not say when the murder shall be committed. It says when the conviction shall take place.—There is a provision in the Constitution of the United States that Congress shall pass no *ex post facto* law. Congress can pass no act after a murder has been committed, and render the punishment more severe.

If a man commits murder, the form of procedure must depend upon the acts in force at the time he was tried; but with regard to the form of proceedings assigned in the Constitution, it is otherwise. That is a part of his Constitutional rights, and after a man has been convicted of an offense, you cannot change his right to any Constitutional privilege he has, or his rights of personal security, without being guilty of passing an *ex post facto* law. It is not so with regard to ordinary proceedings, but with regard to any proceedings guaranteed in the Constitution, it is so. You cannot do it directly or indirectly. You cannot do it by declaring, for instance, martial law with a retrospective effect. Martial law excludes Constitutional privileges, excludes them for the future, excludes them, because it smothers them, for the future—prospectively. But in this free country, Congress has no right to deprive a man in any portion of it of a trial by jury, for past offences, by the declaration of martial law. Is there any such sign of oppression in the Constitution or frame of government that we have?

These prisoners are humble men, plain citizens, as plain perhaps as the United States will find anywhere within its jurisdiction. But their rights, the rights that are guaranteed them, are precious to the people of the United States throughout every latitude and longitude over which the flag floats, and it has been by the oppression of just such individuals in England, and in other countries, that public liberty has from time to time been vindicated. It has been by the government, inadvertently or by the zeal of its officers, transcending rights belonging to plain, humble and sometimes vicious persons, that the greatest principles that we have guaranteed to us in the Constitution have come to be reckoned so precious. I refer the Court to its own readings in history, if it has not been true that some of the vilest men, as vile as Wilkes, or as plain as Jacques, have not become immortal in the history of civil liberty, merely because they were elevated from their seclusion by an attempt made by a proud and powerful government upon rights that were precious to the general mass of the people of the community; and I would rather try this case upon an indiciment against David Watkins—"Monk"—than the proudest man in the country. I would rather vindicate these privileges in his person, I say, than I would in that of the late President of the Confederate government.

Let it be known, hereafter, as a lesson to those who shall come to study the grounds and limits of civil liberty, that in the person of a man as humble as he, the people of this government, from one end to the other, became excited over an abolition of the grand principle of civil liberty! These things have to be discussed hereafter. This cause will be re-judged hereafter, and the theories that are to be established now will be scrutinized most closely if ever civil liberty is to be restored in this land; as I believe and trust with all my heart it will.

It is not in the power of Congress, by any means, direct or indirect, to deprive David Watkins of the trial by jury, for any offense committed by him on the 11th of February, 1867; and whether it be in the power of Congress or not, Congress has not attempted to do it in this Act of March 2nd, 1867.

If I have caught public opinion to any degree, there seems to be an impression abroad, that when Congress established military law in March, 1867, it was a continuation of the law of July 16th, 1866, and that it is all *one* stream of military law. I say that this is a very loose opinion indeed.—I say that this is an opinion that will not bear arguing, and will not bear consideration.

* * * * * * *

Let the United States, then, run the State government. I have no objection to it.—Let it take every means in its power, and that its wisdom may suggest, for the purpose of hastening the reconstruction of this country; but while it administers its functions let it not forget the organic law, which is its only claim to exercise those functions anywhere. Let it not forget that it is based upon the principle that every man, every citizen, is entitled to be tried, for any crime with which he may be charged, *by a jury*, and that it is not in its power, directly or indirectly, to pass any Act, *ex post facto* Act, to take away these rights.

"No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed."—*Constitution of the U. S.*

* * * * * * *

I beg your permission to read an extract from a work of authority on the subject by Mr. Sedgwick, a distinguished lawyer of New York City:

"The result of this branch of our inquiry is, then, that the legislature is competent to give a statute a retrospective or retroactive effect, *unless*: 1st. the act violates the provision of the Federal Constitution in regard to *ex post facto* laws, and the obligations of contracts; or 2nd. unless it so interferes with vested rights of property, as not to come within the proper limits of the law making power; or 3rd. unless it comes within the purview of some express prohibition contained in a State Constitution; that independently of these exceptions, retrospective statutes are within the scope of the legislative authority, and that the Courts are bound to enforce them, but that such laws, as a general rule, are objectionable in principle, and unjust in practice, and that a judiciary will give all laws a prospective operation only, unless their language is so clear as not to be susceptible of any other construction."

I have gone further than that, but I need only say in Mr. Sedgwick's language, that it is competent for the legislature to pass restrospective acts, *unless* they be *ex post facto*, &c., but Congress cannot pass any retrospective act that is an *ex post facto law*. By *ex post facto* laws we mean laws affecting crimes, taking away some Constitutional right, or their right with regard to the crime. * * * *

The Judge Advocate says they cannot be tried in Cumberland Co., but then the law of N. C. provides that when a public prosecutor thinks they cannot be tried in a particular county, he may have the case removed. * * * * *

North Carolina has had no opportunity to punish these men, because the Superior Court was not allowed to finish its deliberations before they were claimed and put under military surveillance. I am not blaming the military for so doing, but it is germane to say,—in answer to the charge against North Carolina, that she would not have done justice to these persons—that she has not had an opportunity; because the only tribunal, that has jurisdiction of crimes of this magnitude, had not yet met in this county, or, if it had met, had not adjourned—had not shown what it would do. The very machinery that North Carolina has set up, and that has been set up all over this country, for the purpose of administering justice, irrespective of local prejudice, had not yet passed upon this offence; and it is a very hasty thing, and a thing that does the State very great injustice, to say, before an opportunity of that sort was allowed, that the State would not have been just as to these persons. * * * * *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court.
Office in the *Standard* building.
Raleigh, Sept. 21—39-3m

MEAL! MEAL!! MEAL!!!
200 BUSHELS MEAL, Water-ground, made from
☞ PRIME WHITE CORN. ☜
Just received by
Sept. 21—39-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
CHEAP LIGHT.
SUPERIOR KEROSENE OIL.
Lamps of all kinds, Lamp Chimneys, and Wicks. Oil Cans.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Sept. 21—39-4t With Hart & Lewis.

DESTINY, OR LIFE AS IT IS.
BY ROSALIE MILLER MURPHY.
SPLENDIDLY PRINTED, and nicely bound in cloth. Price $1.75.
This is a charming NEW BOOK, by a young Southern author. Just received and for sale by
BRANSON FARRAR & CO.
Sept. 21—39-4t Booksellers, Raleigh, N. C

TUCKER HALL,
COMMENCING MONDAY, 23rd.
ST. MAUR,
VENTRILOQUIST & MAGICIAN,
Fairy Land, Chinese, Indian and Egyptian Mysteries.
DANCE OF FAIRY CHILDREN.
☞ For particulars, Admission, &c., see bills.
Sept. 21—1f

PURVEAN'S REFINED MAIZENA, prepared from the best White Corn.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sep. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

STRAY COW.
ABOUT a week ago a light red COW, without horns, with a calf about six months old, strayed from the N. C. Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Any information about them will be suitably rewarded upon application to me at the Institution.
Sept. 19—37-4t JAMES A. LEACH.

JAVA COFFEE.
A FEW BAGS OF PRIME OLD GOV. JAVA Coffee, in packages to suit Families, received to-day.
Sept. 20—38-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!
Just received, a lot of English Dairy and Factory Cheese. For sale by
Sept. 20—38-4t B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTION SALE.
Saturday, September 21st.
WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION, sale to commence at 10 o'clock,—one Mahogany OFFICE DESK, and one Mammoth Trunk, full of valuables, to satisfy Hotel bill—Also, other goods. JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept. 20—38-4t Auctioneer.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1867.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.
LARGEST! BEST!! CHEAPEST!!!
SINCE THE WAR.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS IN EVERY STYLE.
PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!
From 10c. per yard and upward.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
From 10c. and upward.
SIXTY CASES OF SHOES,
For Men, Women and Boys. In original packages.
HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
All of the latest styles and qualities.
UMBRELLAS,
TRUNKS,
SATCHELS, &c
GLOVES!
GLOVES!!
GLOVES!!!
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
All now arriving at our o'd Stand.
☞ Will move in three weeks to New Store.
Sept. 19-4f W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

To the Farmers of North Carolina:
IF YOU WANT PURE
PERUVIAN GUANO,
BUY OF
HERBERT & HAIRSTON,
COTTON, GRAIN AND TOBACCO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 20—38-3m

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
PAPER REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	3,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	12,00
Each additional "	6,00
One square three months	14,00
Each additional "	7,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 10 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See Professional Card of Jno. T. Dewecse, Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy.

St. Maur, Ventriloquist and Magician: Tucker Hall, commencing Monday evening, 23rd. inst.

Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern: Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Materials, &c.

Cheap Light, Superior Kerosene Oil, Lamps, &c.: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

New Publication—"Destiny, or Life as it is:" Branson & Farrar.

Meal, water-ground from prime White Corn: Douglas Bell, Market Square.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Manchester Debnam, colored, charged with making an assault upon Emeline Avery, colored, was returned to the Superior Court.

Andrew Bishop, colored, charged with assaulting, with a stick, Sarah Bishop, colored, was returned to the Superior Court.

Wesley Hartsfield, colored, arrested by the night Police and lodged in the guard house, remained the usual time and was discharged.

ST. MAUR.—Our people have a rich treat before them in the entertainments of Prof. St. Maur, (announced, to-day, in our advertising columns,) judging from the representations of the Virginia press. We have heretofore given some of them. The last Petersburg *Express* says:

"We commend St. Maur to the Raleigh public, though we do not know that he needs our assistance, for his reputation has no doubt preceded him. His entertainments are highly interesting, and will well repay the money and leisure spent in going to see them."

RALEIGH.—The Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, who recently paid a flying visit to this City, says "we are satisfied, even from a hurried observation, that we noticed a larger proportion of persons, white and black, without profitable employment, in Raleigh, than any point we have yet visited." We do not know how this may be, *relatively*; but it is certain that there are a large number of persons, white and black, but especially the latter, idle or unemployed in our midst. Negroes have flocked hither from the country, with the passion for congregation which seems to have affected them since their emancipation, and for the reason that some of them seem to think that working on the farm is inconsistent with *freedom*. How most of them are subsisted passes our comprehension. The fact, however, that the Police reports exhibit so great an excess of colored offenders is significant.

There are doubtless, in this community, a few worthy white and black people, men and women, who are unable to obtain profitable employment, and who are suffering in consequence. All who evince a disposition to work, or who are disabled from work, should be taken by the hand and encouraged in the one case, and assisted in the other. As a general rule, however, "where there is a will, there is a way," and a proper effort to obtain employment will almost universally secure it. Work at *anything*,—however small the remuneration or however menial the labor,—rather than lounge and idle. It will be sure to end in something worse.

COTTON WORM.—We regret exceedingly to announce the appearance of this destructive insect in this section. R. S. Tucker, Esq., exhibited to us, on yesterday, a specimen plant, the leaves of which were covered with and completely riddled by the worms. We hear of them on several other plantations, and apprehend serious consequences to the crop from this untimely visitation. Will our farmers let us hear from them on the subject?

MR. PHILLIPS' ARGUMENT.—Our Reporter has furnished us with an abstract of portions of Mr. Phillips' argument before the Military Commission in the case of Tolar, Powers and Watkins. The synopsis given is mainly upon the question of jurisdiction, and we have thought that, on account of the grave principles involved, its publication would be a matter of public interest, although its length rather transcends our limits. The argument is a masterly, and, to our minds, a perfectly conclusive one.

THE FERNANDINA (Fla.) *Courier* chronicles a diabolical outrage committed upon the person of a highly-respectable young lady of that vicinity by a negro, named "Frank Johnson, who hails from Raleigh, N. C." We have made enquiry, and no such man as the one described is known in this city. He has probably given either an assumed name or an assumed place of residence. He is described as a "mulatto, twenty-five or twenty-six years of age."

FINE PEAR.—We are indebted to our friend W. H. Thompson, Esq., for one of the most magnificent and luscious pears we have ever seen. It is quite as large as the "Pound-Pear," and, unlike *it*, is a delightful fruit for eating. The tree on which it grows is one which Mr. Thompson planted, some years ago, himself. It bore, the present season, sixty-three of these large pears.

From the Goldsboro News.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House in Goldsboro, on Wednesday night last, 18th inst.

On motion Dr. Adam C. Davis was called to the Chair, and Capt. R. T. Fulghum and A B. Palmer, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following commitee was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting; to wit: W. Whitaker, R. T. Fulghum and J. A. Evans, who, thro' their Chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is proper that the Conservative portion of North Carolina shall organize themselves into a party, for the protection of their political rights.

Resolved, That we approve of a State Convention, to be held at the City of Raleigh, on or about the 16th October.

Resolved, That we will hold a Convention, in this County, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention.

Resolved, That the Counties in this Congressional District be requested to act in concert with this Convention.

At this stage of the meeting, Capt. Fulghum introduced Wm. Smith, Esq., of New Hanover, to the meeting, who was requested, on motion, to occupy a seat in the meeting.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed from Goldsboro', to the County Convention: W. G. Morisey, A. J. Galloway, Dr. John W. Davis, Dr. W. H. Finlayson, W. P. Lane, S. D. Phillips, L. D. Giddins, C. J. Nelson, D. Creech, C. Wooten, Jr.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADAM C. DAVIS, *Ch'm.*
R. T. FULGHUM, }
A. B. PALMER, } *Secretaries.*

Somebody writes plaintively to the Pall Mall *Gazette* about the "misery of buttons." He says: "Sartorial ingenuity has not yet attained to the manufacture of masculine garments unencumbered with the dire nuisance of buttons. It is not too much to say that a man's whole comfort during the day is dependent on the state of his buttons.—The sudden detection of a button, when the sufferer is beyond the reach of all remedial assistance, puts him to misery, and perhaps to shame."

The *National Intelligencer* is *raking* Gen. Butler and Mr. Boutwell, for their complications with the "Subornation Conspiracy," through Ashley, Conover and others, against President Johnson. The odor from that mass of corruption is very foul indeed!

TAKING THE AMNESTY OATH.—The rush for the amnesty oath, under the President's last proclamation, is great, a number of notaries and justices being kept busily engaged administering the same to those benefited by it.—*Nat. Intel.*

DEFEAT OF THE RADICAL RAIDERS ON GRANT.—It is leaked out to-day that the Radical raid on Grant made yesterday with a view of obtaining a manifesto to use for the October elections was a decided failure. They did not find Gen. Grant so willing to have his private conversations published as the President seems to be, and Senator Thayer is said to be in great doubt over Grant's being a Radical.—*N. Y. World.*

The Radical organs are exulting over the announcement that their majority in Alabama will be from 40,000 to 50,000. Let them have the full benefit of the fact; but let the white men of Pennsylvania and Ohio also remember that this majority is secured by the excess of the black voters over white, and these black voters are, in the main, non-taxpayers, and that artful demagogues have been already instructing them how, by taxation, they can effect a confiscation more universal and more deadly than can be secured by any confiscation law of Congress.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE WIDOW OF MAXIMILIAN.—According to the Belgian journals, the Empress Charlotte of Mexico has had an interview with the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville. The Queen of the Belgians took them to her at Tervueren and presented them without any previous warning. "Here, Charlotte," said her Majesty, "are our uncles from England come to see you!" "Ah! my uncle Henry," cried the Empress, running up to the Duke d'Aumale; and she embraced him. "And Joinville," she added, embracing him also. Then she began talking about America, but frecquently looked around as if in terror, and at moments she started under apparently the apprehension that some one was about to stab her from behind. She spoke of the Fenian movement in the United States, or Paraguay and Brazil, but said not a word about Mexico. She evidently wanted to bring the two Princes to speak of that country, but did not succeed. At last she took leave of them with a certain degree of coldness. She was evidently vexed that they did not speak of what she had most at heart.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, a staunch conservative paper, says that Gen. Pope's proscriptive order has signally failed of its intended effect, and further remarks:

"It is true we lost the official advertising of four or five counties; but an increase to our list of nearly two hundred subscribers will more than counter-balance this loss.—The people of Georgia will support their own papers, but Gen. Pope must support his Radical organs. The people will not, and this is the best evidence of their hatred of Radicalism and despotism."

Henry Wilson says Republicans never fired upon the Union flag. They called it a "flaunting lie," however, and hauled it down from the dome of the Massachusetts State House. But that was another ox.—*Boston Post.*

We understand that Chief Justice Chase denies the report to the effect that he had written a letter to the President in regard to the recent Sickles' controversy in North Carolina.—*Nat. Intel.*

ANOTHER STATE GIVEN TO THE NEGROES.—The vote of Mississippi, under the Radical negro suffrage registry law, is nearly completed, and stands as follows:

Whites	28,932
Blacks	31,542
Indians	29

QUEER.—The connection between church music and soapsuds in not stated in the following advertisement from an English paper:

"Wanted, to live in Scotland, an under laundry maid, who understands her business thoroughly and is a good ironer. She must be a member of the Church of England, a good singer, and willing to take part in a church choir. Address by letter, C. B.," etc.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
Just received and for sale by
Sept. 16—34-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Friday Evening Dispatches.

THE INDIANS.

NORTH PLATTE VIA OMAHA, Sept. 19.

The Commission held a council with the Spotted Tail, Turkey Leg and other Chiefs to-day.

The Indian ultimatum is the withdrawal from the Powder River country, the abandonment of Smoky Hill and the Pacific Rail Road. They demand guns, ammunition and presents. The Commission will reply to-morrow.

SHERIDAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 20—M

Thirteen guns were fired on Sheridan's arrival here, last night.

BY THE CABLE—RIOT.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20, P. M.

A strong police force, while taking some Fenians to the depot, were attacked by a mob. The prisoners were rescued, and one policeman killed and several injured; many of the rioters were injured.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, M.

Cotton quiet, 24@25.
Turpentine 59@59½.
Gold $1,43.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—M.

Cotton, uplands, 9¼. Orleans 9¾.

LONDON, Sept, 20—M.

Bonds 73. Consols 94¼.

Saturday Morning Dispatches.

RAILROAD SUED BY A NEGRO.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20—P. M.

Another negro, to-day, sued the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for non admittance to a first-class car, upon a first-class ticket purchased in New York. The Company has determined to stand the suit, as a test question for the Railroads South.

The Thermometer here in the shade stands at 95.

Gen'l. Mulford enters upon his duties as Revenue Collector here on October 1st.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, P. M.

Sheridan and Sickles are here.

Gen. Hancock leaves in a few days for St. Louis.

The Cabinet meeting lasted two hours to-day. Gen. Grant was absent.

Revenue to-day $260,000,

Chief Justice Chase has gone to Ohio.

The National Council of American Mechanics assembles in Baltimore on the 24th.

Hancock, Sheridan and Sickles create little sensation.

Gov. Fenton had a prolonged interview with Gen. Grant to-day.

DEATH OF A. T. STEWART.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, P. M.

A. T. Stewart is dead. He left $70,000,000.

COTTON STATEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—P. M.

Brokers' Circulars state the sales for the week, 75,000 bales; exports 16,000 bales; speculation 5,000; stock on hand 837,000 bales, of which 270,000 are American.

DIFFICULTY WITH NEGROES.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 20, P. M.

Mr. Lancaster, an overseer in Charlton Co., Ga., had a difficulty with the negroes working on the plantation, which resulted in the shooting of one in the thigh. The next day, Sunday, two armed negroes went to the house of Lancaster and demanded satisfaction. Several shots were exchanged, one negro was killed and another wounded. Lancaster was badly wounded and his horse was killed.

Lancaster and a Mr. Nugaser left on Monday for St. Mary's, when an armed band of 30 negroes seized them. Nugaser escaped by swimming a river. Lancaster was left in the hands of the negroes, and, it is feared, they killed him.

MARKETS.

New York, September 20, P. M.

Cotton dull and declining—sales of 7,000 bales at 24½c.

Flour dull and declining—State $8.25@11; Southern $10.25@13-75.

Wheat dull and lower—Amber State $2.50.

Corn—Mixed $1.24@1.26.

Naval Stores dull—Rosin $4@8.

Gold $1.43¼.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 20—P. M.

Spirits Turpentine quiet at 54c. Rosin steady at $3@6.50.

BALTIMORE, Sept 20—P. M.

Flour firmer—Family and Extra advanced 50 cents, and Superfine 25c.

Wheat firm, and closed advancing—Prime Red $2.50@2.70; choice $2.75@2.80.

White Corn $1 25, Yellow $1.33.

Bacon Shoulders 15; Rib Sides 17½; Clear Rib 18c@18½c. Mess Pork steady at $25.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20—P. M.

Cotton somewhat easier—sales of 60 bales Middlings at 22@22½. Receipts 80 bales.

MARRIED:

On the 18th instant, in the Catholic Church, at Portsmouth, Va., by the Rev. Father Plunket, in the presence of the relatives and friends of the parties, EDWARD CONGLAND, Esq., of Halifax, N. C., and Miss EMILY M., daughter of Col. John J. Long, of Northampton County, N. C.

In Carthage, on the 10th inst., by Rev. A N. Ferguson, A. R. MCDONALD, Esq., to Mrs. MARTHA KENNEDY, all of Carthage, N. C.

At the residence of P. R. Hardin, Esq., in Graham, N. C., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. Archibald Currie, Mr JAMES R. BOYD, of Graham, to Miss SALLIE HOLT, daughter of the late Dr. Michael W. Holt, of Alamance County.

DIED:

In Fayetteville, on Sunday night last, MR. JOHN T. MULLINS, aged about 41 years.

In Gainesville, Florida, Sept. 8th, FLORENCE D., youngest daughter of John S. and A. E. Banks, aged one year, four months and eighteen days.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of MATTIE, infant daughter of R. WADSWORTH and NANNIE W. SMITH, will take place this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of Eldridge Smith.

The friends of the family are requested to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.
A Large supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by
WORTH & DANIEL.
Wilmington, N. C.
P. S. MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF FRESH LIME FROM MAINE.
July 11-287-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN! CORN! CORN!
Constantly arriving and for sale by
Sept. 16—34-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

SUGARS! SUGARS!!
A SELECTED STOCK received to-day, consisting of
10 bbls. Common Sugar.
20 " Porto Rico "
25 " Crushed A B and C Sugars.
Which will be sold at lowest market price.
ALSO
50 bbls. Flour, of all grades.
Sept 20—38-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

CHOICE WARREN COUNTY AND UP-COUNTRY FLOUR.
10 bbls. Jenkins' best Family, and
10 sacks of a very superior up-country Flour, just received and for sale by
Sept 12—32-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1867.
Old Prices Reached the City and Stopped at
A. CREECH'S,
R. SMITH'S CORNER,
Fayetteville Street.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY FALL AND WINter Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
And I can say, with safety, that I have one among the largest and most complete stocks that has ever been brought to this City, either before or since the war,—embracing almost any and everything suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.
CALICOES, 10, 12½, 15, and 18 cents per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS, 75 cts. to $1,25 per yard.
DELAINES, POPLINS, and a great variety of other Dress Goods, embracing all the new novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sales.
BROWN DOMESTICS, 12½, 15 and 20 cts. per yard.
BLEACHED DOMESTICS, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cts. per yard, and all other goods in proportion.
Also, the largest and most varied stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETS,
TWEEDS,
AND KENTUCKY JEANS
I ever offered to the trade in this City, both as to price and quality.
Also a very fine assortment of White and Colored FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
which will be sold at prices to suit my customers.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS,—new styles, from 50 cents to $4,00 each.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes.
The largest and best stock I ever brought to the City, consisting, in part, of J. Miles & Sons' make and others of equally high standing.
Ladies' Pegged Balmorals, from $1 to $2.
Ladies Sewed Balmorals, from $1,50 to $3,50.
CREECH'S is the place to come to buy your Boots and Shoes.

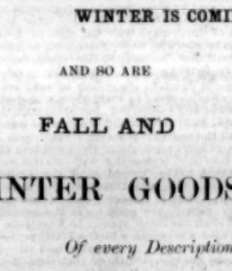
Hats, Hats, Hats,
From 75 cts. to $4,00. Don't stop until you come to CREECH'S to buy your Hats. In fact, I think I can meet the expectations of all my customers and the public generally, both as to price and quality of ALL Goods.
Now a few words to my customers and friends: You see a great many different styles of advertisements. Some say they are in "luck again;" some say they have "hit the nail on the head;" some "selling out at cost;" some to "make room for a new stock;" some one thing and some another. But allow me to say, whether I am in luck, or whether I hit the nail on the head, or whether I missed the nail entirely, or failed to advertise "selling out at cost," *I have sold out my old stock*, (while *they* are still hammering away over their old stock,) and have been North and bought a new stock. My goods are now in Store, and opened for inspection.
COME AND LOOK AT THEM.
I told my customers, six months ago, that I would sell goods as cheap as Yankee, Jew or Gentile, and I think I have made my word good.
I told the people to come to Creech's to buy their goods, that I would serve them right. Hundreds have come, and they are still coming from this and adjoining Counties. And I here take the privilege to say, I think they have shown their good judgment.
Don't forget to come to
A. CREECH'S,
Sept. 12—32-tf Fayetteville Street.

Coming!
COMING!!
COMING!!!
Fall is Coming!
WINTER IS COMING
AND SO ARE
FALL AND
WINTER GOODS!!
Of every Description!
And, what is better than all,
PRICES ARE COMING DOWN!!
At
M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16 Fayetteville St.
Sept. 13—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.
WE HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP, A SMALL collection of choice and beautiful Green House Plants, consisting of the rarest Geraniums, &c., &c. They are in flower-pots, and are in a fine, thrifty condition. They were cultivated by the fair hands of a beautiful and accomplished Florist, and may consequently be relied on as being rare specimens. Buy them, young gentlemen, as presents for your lady-loves.
Sept. 20—38-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE,
AND THE
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.



THE BEST AND ONLY WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER THAT HAS BEEN FULLY TESTED IN THIS PLACE.
THESE MACHINES have been used for some time, in the family of the Secretary of the State and the Senior Editor of the *Sentinel*, and I am authorized to state have given entire satisfaction. These Machines are patented, and persons using any other Machines like them are liable to be prosecuted. Persons wishing to purchase can get one on trial.
Do not be induced, by any kind of representation, to buy a Machine, until you examine these.
Sept. 12—32-tf D. C. MURRAY, Agent.

FOR RENT.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Fayetteville Street, between the Yarborough House and the Governor's Mansion—an excellent place for a private Boarding House. Enquire at the Book store of
Sept. 16—34-2w WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond, Va. BRANCH, SOSS & CO. Augusta, Ga.

REPORTED BY
THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
Bankers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	26½
" Charlotte	25
" Alamance	4
" Commerce	16½
" Fayetteville	10½
" Lexington	18
" " at Graham	24
" North Carolina	48
" Roxboro'	5
" Thomasville	55
" Wadesborough	14
" Washington	12
" Wilmington	25
" Yanceyville	11
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	24
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	27
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	26
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35

We pay corresponding high prices for other Bank notes.
Prices liable to change and pay the best rate the day received.
Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.
July 18-293-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 20) G. B.	45
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	23
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	50
" Wilmington	22
" Commerce	14
" Washington	13
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	32
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	22
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	140
Silver	132
Old Coupons	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY
WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	48c
" Cape Fear	26½
" Charlotte	25
" Wadesboro	24½
" Wilmington	25
" Roxboro	55
" Thomasville	55
" Lexington at Graham	24
" " Lexington	18
" Commerce	16½
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10½
" Washington	12
" Yanceyville	11
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	27
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	24
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co.	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.
Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.
Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.
Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
July 26-295-3m

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JENKINS & PERRY, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

BACON	17@23
" BALT. & WESTERN	17@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@9
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	35@40
COTTON	29@30
CHICKENS, Spring	20@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	25@50
EGGS	20@25
FLOUR	10@17
FODDER	1 25
HERRINGS	46 50@12
HIDES—Green	10c pr lb.
" Dry	12@
HAY	75@1 pr. cwt.
LARD	18@20
MEAL	1 40@1 60
MOLASSES	75
NAILS	7@10
PEAS—Stock	1 40@1 50
POTATOES—Irish	0 00@0 00
" Sweet	1@1 50
RAGS	4@6
SALT	4 00@4 25
SUGAR	15@25
TALLOW	10
VINEGAR	50@75

REMARKS.
Very little Cotton being brought to market and dull at above quotations.
Flour steady.
Supply of Bacon equal to demand and prices a shade lower.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE RALEIGH SENTINEL BY
COWARD AND HARRISS,
General Commission Merchants, 26 Commerce Street.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 19th, 1867.

SPECIE—Gold, buying $1.42; selling $1.45 Silver, buying $1.32; selling $1.35.
BEEF—Family $12; Mess $28; Prime $11.
BACON—Hog round, Va. Sides 17@18; Shoulders 16.
COTTON—Middling 24; Low Middling 23; Ordinary 20.
CORN—White $1 10, Mixed $1.08; Yellow $1.05.
FLOUR—Family $14@15; Superfine $10@12.
GUANO—Peruvian 385 cash
LARD—14@16.
LIME—W. City 82; Rockland $1.50@$1.75; Rockport $1.50.
MEAL—$1.25.
OATS—45c.
PORK—Mess $27@27,50; Prime $22.50.
STAVES—W. O. Pipe $90@$100; Culls $45@$50; Heading $60; Culls $32.50; Hhds $65; Culls $33; R. O. Hhds. $42.50; Culls $26.
SHINGLES—Heavie $11.50@$13.75; Saps $8.50@$10 75.
TAR—Per bbl. $2.50@$2 75.
Wheat—White $2.00@$2.40; Red $1.75@$2.40.

Petersburg Markets.

Cotton, 21@23.
Tobacco (Lugs,) $5,50@$31, according to quality.
" Leaf $8,50@$175.
Corn, $1@$1,07.
Bacon: Va., 17@18, hog-round. Western Shoulders 15½@16; Sides 17½@18.
Flour, $9@$14, according to quality.
Salt, $3 25@$3,50.

Richmond Markets.

Wheat, $1,75@$2,35.
Corn, $1,05@$1,07.
Tobacco, Lugs, $5@$45.
" Leaf, $7@$200.

Newbern Markets.

Flour, $10@$17.
Pork, (Mess,) $24@$27.
Hams, (N. C.) 16@18c.
Corn $1,15.
Cotton, (Tax unpaid,) 18c
Turpentine $2,25@$3,50.

[The Wilmington Markets are generally reported by telegraph. The foregoing are all regularly corrected.]

MEDICINES, &c.
THE GREAT
SOUTHERN BLOOD MEDICINE.
DR. LAWRENCE'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF
ROSADALIS,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
(AND THE ONLY ONE YET DISCOVERED)
FOR
SCROFULA,
IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,
Such as Consumption, in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.
ALSO
SYPHILIS, in all its forms,
DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE,
GRAVEL,
GENERAL ILL HEALTH,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

☞ It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

THE ROSADALIS
Is not a secret Medicine. The articles from which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and recommended by the
MEDICAL FACULTY,
Wherever it has been introduced, as a POSITIVE and
RELIABLE MEDICINE,
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLOOD, LIVER AND KIDNEYS.
Used and Endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.
PREPARED ONLY BY
J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., Chemist,
WILSON, N. C.
FOR SALE BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
AND WHOLESALE BY
D. BARNES & CO., 21 Park Row, N. Y.
E. WILLIS, Wilmington, N. C.
CARR, BOYKIN & CO., 44 Light St., Baltimore.
J. H. BAKER, 14 Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
Price $1,50 Per Bottle.
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Aug. 30—30-ow3m

THE LAST GREAT SENSATION
AND MONSTER COMBINATION OF ZOOLOGICAL, ORNITHOLOGICAL AND EQUESTRIAN
WONDERS OF CREATION.
Raleigh, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 1st and 2nd, 1867.

JOHN ROBINSON'S
GREAT COMBINATION
CIRCUS & MENAGERIE,
Forming a Grand Stock Enterprise, consolidating
TEN SHOWS
Of first-class selection, in one grand alliance, producing the most stupendous display of Wealth, Talent and Experience ever seen in this country.
THE MAMMOTH
ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
Is composed of the curious and rare
Animals of Asia, Africa, and South America.
Including Ornithological selections of the most beautiful specimens of FOREIGN BIRDS, forming the most extensive collection of

WILD ANIMALS
IN THE COUNTRY, supported by the
Largest Company of Equestrians
IN AMERICA, numbering
150 MEN AND 250 HORSES,
INCLUDING
FIFTY PERFORMERS,
Five Lady Equestriennes,
Three Popular Clowns,
Enabling the management to produce
STARTLING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
DARING GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
SPECTACLES OF ORIENTAL GRANDEUR,
With the most dazzling splendor.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
President ..... JOHN ROBINSON.
Superintendent ..... J. E. ROBINSON, Jr.
Business Manager ..... W. H. HOLCH.
Secretary ..... JAMES ROBINSON.
Treasurer ..... G. N. ROBINSON.

FEATURES OF THE TEN SHOWS.

In the Zoological Department, will be found a herd of TAPIRS, a flock of AUSTRALIAN EMEUS, a herd of PORCUPINES, the performing Elephant "EMPRESS," introduced by Mr. Johnson.

Prominent among the attractive talent of the Arena are such Artists as
M'LLE ALICE, M'LLE FRANCES,
MADAME MARGARET,
MADAME GERTRUDE,
MR. JOHN WILSON,
MR. JOHN ROBINSON,
MR. J. McDONOUGH,
MR. GEORGE SLOMAN,
JEAN JOHNSON,
JOS. OSBORNE,
H. BERNARD,
Mr. G. N. ROBINSON, Sig. ANTONIO BRADBURY, Mr. JOHN LOWLOW, the American Humorist and Polite Local Clown; Mr. FRANK BOWERS, Clown par excellence and Modern Grimaldi; Mr. ANDREW CAMPBELL, Time honored dispenser of Wit and Humor; The Nonpareil Leaper, Mr. LEWIS WILLIS.

GRAND GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION.
A Gorgeous Ancient Pageant—The Grand Chariot of Mars, Oberon and Achilles; Living Lions in open Dens of Gold and Bronze; Knights and Gladiators, in Armor of Ancient Romans, as escort to the glittering and costly Oriental Equipages. This grand and imposing Procession will be preceded by the Chariot of Oberon, containing
THOS. CANHAM'S
Operatic Silver and String Orchestra
Of Twenty First-class Musicians.
TWO PERFORMANCES—At 2 and 7 o'clock.
☞ The Procession will enter the city at 9.30 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents.
D. M. STEVENS,
Sept. 18—36-4t General Agent.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Wilson,	Monday,	Sept.	23rd.
Smithfield,	Tuesday,	"	24th.
Goldsboro',	Wednesday,	"	25th.
Newbern,	Thurs and Fri	"	26, 27th.
Kinston,	Saturday,	"	28th.
Selma,	Monday,	"	30th.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE BOOKS.

The Music Teacher (sent per mail,) $ .75
Southern Harmony and Musical Companion, 1.25
Presbyterian Psalmodist (7 shaped notes) 1.50
Jubilee, 1.50
Happy Voices, (for Sabbath Schools,) .40
Devotional Hymn and Tune Book, (Baptist,) 1.00

HANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Sept. 21—1f Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

A Sale in every County in the State. From $5 to $10 per day guaranteed, or 100 per cent. profit. For full particulars call on or address

W. T. WALKER & CO.,
Anderson's Store, Caswell Co., N. C.
Sept. 14—3t 1w&sw*

FOR RENT.

The Cottage next to my residence on Hillsboro' Street. Possession given Oct. 1st.
Sept. 14—3t-codtf* ANNA H. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Extra White CORN for Bread, run through a Wheat Fan, just received from the Western part of the State.

FULLIAM, JONES & CO
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

BUGGY MATERIALS.

FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Finished Shafts, Enameled Muslin Drilling and Canvass, Enameled Muslin, blue and figured Back, Dash Leather in sides. Axles and Springs. J. BROWN.
Sept. 17—3t-tf With Hart & Lewis.

HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT, CONSISTING OF Trace Chains, Nails Sad Irons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Sifters, Spades, Pitchforks, Axes, Cotton Cards, Hammers, Tacks, Gobleg and Tumblers, all of which will be sold low for cash.

DOUGLAS BELL.
Sept. 16—3t & tf Market Square.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

SAVE LABOR & MONEY BY

BURNING

C O A L ! ! !

PERSONS WHO INTEND USING COAL DURING the

COMING WINTER

will find it greatly to their advantage to supply themselves without any unnecessary delay.

All orders given me will be filled promptly and in such manner as to give entire satisfaction.

For price, &c., apply at my Store on Market Square.

DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 9-310-tf

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER, }
GREENSBORO', N. C., Sept. 14 1867. }

In obedience to instructions, contained in special Orders, No. 131, issued by Major General D. E. Sickles, at Headquarters, Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., I, the undersigned, having been therein appointed Receiver of the Bank of Lexington, do hereby give notice to all indebted to said Bank, that they must come forward and make payment within twelve months from this date.

All who do not comply with this notice will find their papers, without discrimination, placed immediately in a course of collection.

All who hold claims of any character against said Bank, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit in the distribution of the assets then to be made.

Address JESSE H. LINDSAY, Receiver,
Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C.
Sept. 18—3t-6awsw

A Pocket-Book Found.

FOUND on Sunday, the 15th inst., between my house and Holland's Church, on the Fayetteville Road, a Pocket-Book, containing money. The owner can have it on describing property and paying for this advertisement.

Sept. 18—3t-1t B. J. PERKINSON.

For the Ætna Life Insurance Company, $7,000,000 00 Assets.

RECEIVED OF WM. H. CROW, (General Agent of North Carolina,) payment in full for the policy of John F. Sanders, dec'd, No. 18,607, for $3,000, and a dividend of 50 per cent. on cost.

WILLIS H. SANDERS,
Attorney for
MRS. SANDERS AND CHILDREN.
Sept. 3—3t-2m

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE RE-BUILDING of the Bridge over Walnut Creek, on the Goldsboro Road, will be let out to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 28th of September, at 10 o'clock. Specifications made known at the time.

W. H. HOLLEMAN, } Commissioners.
JEFF FISHER. }
Sept. 19—3t-tf

FOR SALE.

White GOOSE FEATHERS, and another lot of Factory CHEESE.

FULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 19—3t-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FOR RENT.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Fayetteville street, between the Yarborough House and the Governor's Mansion—an excellent place for a private Boarding House. Enquire at the Book Store of

Sept. 16—3t-2w WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

This Portable, Self-Acting Fire Engine

IS OFFERED TO THE Public as a ready, certain and speedy means of preventing LARGE CONFLAGRATIONS.

Until the invention of the

Portable, Self-Acting Fire Engine,

Fires have been met by means too slow, too late and too cumbrous. But few persons in this country have the advantage of large hand or Steam Fire Engines, and those few often suffer a total loss of their property by reason of the great length of time consumed in sending for and getting them into working order.

BUT NOT SO WITH THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

which, being kept charged and standing in your House, Store or Factory, is always

Ready for Instant Service.

The fire can be extinguished and your property saved without loss or damage, or even an alarm of Fire.

The first few minutes of conflagration decide the fate of the property; a little fire is quickly put out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

THE EXTINGUISHER, being very simple in its operation, and entirely self-propelling, requires no previous skill or practice to operate it, and being so light, portable and self-acting, is capable of being used in any place, by any person, male or female.

It puts out all fires, arising from whatever cause.

You are saved from the immense water damage caused by large Engines.

You can effect insurance on your property

At Lower Rates,

if protected by the Extinguisher.

The Extinguisher is no humbug, as thousands of good men in Europe and America will testify.

I have already put these little Engines into some of our best Factories and largest schools in N. C.

No House, Store, Factory, or Corporation is safe without them.

The price is as nothing, compared with the protection they afford.

Send for a Circular,

LEWIS C. HANES,
General Agent for N. C.,
Lexington, N. C.

Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. are my Agents for the City of Raleigh.
Sept. 10—2t-2m L. C. H.

COTTON GIN HORSE POWERS.

WE BEG LEAVE TO INVITE THE ATTENTION OF COTTON PLANTERS TO OUR

IMPROVED EIGHT-FEET STATIONARY POWER.

FOR

DRIVING COTTON GINS.

It is SIMPLE, STRONG and COMPACT, and can be easily put together. We sold a large number last season and the demand is constantly increasing.

The following letter from Col. HOOD, of Surry County, speaks for itself:

* * * * * It is with much pleasure that I state, your Gin Horse Power bought last season proved an entire success.

I applied a 13 feet lever and 6 feet band wheel to a 45 saw Gin, and *one pair of ordinary mules* which *improved on constant work*, and with slow gait of team gave sufficiency of speed; a capacity to gin about 4,000 per day.

The wear and tear in ginning 60 bales of cotton is not perceivable—do not think it could be estimated at 2 per cent. It was put up and geared by one of the best machinists in the State, who pronounced it superior to any patent he had seen; also, several gentlemen familiar by long use of gins, have examined it and decided to lay aside their old powers and order this pattern of you.

Yours, most respectfully, WM. H. HOOD.

PRICE, ONLY $65.

EMORY'S COTTON GINS at Manufacturer's price.
ENGINES, SAW MILLS, TOBACCO AND COTTON PRESSES,
PLOWS, &c., on hand and made to order at our
ESTABLISHMENT.

TAPPEY, LUMSDEN & CO.,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 14—3t tm

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD

AND

NORTH CAROLINA

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD,

From Charlotte and all Points on the N. Carolina and its Connecting Railroads, to the Seaboard at Newbern and Morehead City.

THE STATE OWNS THREE-FOURTHS OF the North Carolina Railroad and three-fourths of the ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD. This is the

STATE LINE,

To its OWN SEAPORTS and on its OWN ROADS. All other lines are in opposition.

A six per cent dividend on this line will save the people from taxation $295,000 per annum.

Under a resolution of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad, all Freights are to go via Goldsboro', unless otherwise specially directed by shippers.

When at Goldsboro', you are only sixty miles from the shipping point, instead of one hundred and sixty *via* Weldon, and eighty *via* Wilmington. Our Steamers are equal to any other line, both for Freight and Travel. Time as short as by any other, and as cheap.

THIS is the Line

To ENCOURAGE. You get dispatch, safety, but one handling and less Railroad transportation than by any other line.

Three-fourths of the PROFITS made on this line go directly into the STATE TREASURY, and if encouraged, you will soon be relieved from heavy taxation at least two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

The Railroads composing the N. C. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINE have recently agreed to unite in a

GREAT THROUGH LINE

Route to all the Northern Markets, on equal terms and charges, *via* our own ports to and from the North.

Cars run through to all points without breaking bulk.

For information about shipping, apply to Messrs.

WHEDBEE & DICKINSON, Baltimore.
COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., Philadelphia.
BAKER BROTHERS, Boston.
MURRAY & FERRIS, Agents for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line, New York, and to myself:

J. V. JORDAN,
FREIGHT AGENT,
Aug. 31—2t-tf Newbern, N. C.

☞ Charlotte News, Old North State, Statesville American, and Greensboro' Patriot publish one month, and send bills to office at Newbern.

Notice to Shippers of Freight.

THE SEABOARD INLAND AIR LINE

Via Portsmouth, Va.,

IS THE ONLY **DIRECT LINE** BETWEEN Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Carolinas.

It is express in point of speed and safety of Freights, being from

FORTY TO SEVENTY HOURS

in advance of all other lines, and at as low rates.

It offers daily communication with Baltimore, daily communication with Philadelphia.

Five Steamers each week to, and from New York.

Two Steamers each week to, and from Boston.

It is the only line having these advantages, and by which there is but one handling of freight.

Cars are loaded at the wharves in Portsmouth and are run through to destination.

Be careful to direct your Consignors to ship only

From Baltimore, by the Norfolk or Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock.

From Philadelphia by the Annamessie Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or by Clyde's Line, 14 South Delaware Avenue.

From New York by the Old Dominion Steamship Line, Pier 37 North River.

From Boston, by the Norfolk Steamship Line, end of Central Wharf.

All losses, damages, or overcharges promptly adjusted on application to

JAS. McCABRICK,
Trace Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Have your freight marked **Via Portsmouth, Va.**, and in shipping to Philadelphia, marked **Via Clyde's Line**, or **Via Annamessie.**

E. G. GHIO,
Aug. 31—2t-2m Sup't Transportation.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and south, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

R O U T E ,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(*Via* Annamessie,) Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock; E. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 20 Light Street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Ag't
Aug 9-308-tf Raleigh, N. C

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—FACULTY.

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor *pro tem.* of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

DEMONSTRATORS OF ANATOMY.

WM. C. NICHOLS, M. D., C. J. BICKHAM, M. D.

The Thirtieth Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 11th and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the new and extensive rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now EVERY CHAIR HAS ATTACHED TO IT A PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT, in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the Lecture Room.

Fees for all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, (paid but once) $5; Practical Analysis, $10.—Payment required in advance.

For further information address

PROF. S. M. BEMISS,
Sept. 2—2t-2m Acting Dean.

A Cheap Cotton Press.

FARMERS, BEFORE YOU BUY A PRESS OR build a Screw, enquire into the merits of the

GODWIN COTTON PRESS.

Hear what the following reliable gentlemen say:

I have seen Mr. J. H. Godwin's Cotton Press work at Mr P. E. Smith's plantation, and it does all that he says it does in his advertisement and more. I think it superior to any other mode of packing Cotton, and saves both time and labor.

W. R. SMITH.

I have used the above mentioned Press, and consider it the best I ever saw for packing Cotton.

THOS. J. VAUGHAN.

I have packed about 100 bales of Cotton with Mr. J. H. Godwin's Cotton Press, and take pleasure in recommending it to the farmers as a great labor-saving machine. It does not cost more than half as much as a Screw, and is worth twice as much.

It is so convenient, and takes fewer hands to do as much work as a Screw. I would pay the price of a Press rather than allow a man to put up a screw on my place for nothing.

D. EDMONDSON.

I have used the above mentioned Cotton Press, and it does better than a Screw. Takes less hands, does not waste Cotton, and is much cheaper.

J. H. CURRY,
Sup't W. H. Smith's Plantation.

I have packed about 70 bales with Godwin's Cotton Press, and am certain it is the best, cheapest, most compact and durable Press in existence, costing only half, at first, and lasting twice as long as a Screw.

PETER E. SMITH.

I have never seen the Cotton Press of Mr Jno. H. Godwin at work, but have no doubt, from the certificates of the gentlemen above, that it performs all they say of it. I know them to be gentlemen of character and veracity, and that their statements are entitled to credit

RICHARD H. SMITH.

The last name is one of our most honorable and respectable citizens, well known as a former member of the Legislature. I offer this PRESS as combining more advantages for packing than any now in use; it is adapted to large or small farms, and is so simple and cheap, that any good mechanic can build it. It is well adapted to

WATER-POWER.

It is 10 or 17 feet wide, 3 feet and 3 inches thick; top of frame above ground, 16 feet; highest point of Lever, 18 or 19 feet. The platform on which the bale is turned out, is 10 feet above ground.

Length of box, 10 feet in the clear.

Length of bale 5 feet, by 2 feet 4 inches. Weight 500 or 600 lbs. It is put up flat against the Lint Room, thereby preventing the scattering of the Cotton and need of baskets.

The Press is chiefly built of scantlings.

The Inventor has spared no pains in his experiments to make it practicable, convenient and cheap. I charge

$25 for a Single Right.

The total cost, including cover and everything, is about $150. Much of that, farmers are not in the habit of including as cost.

I think I can sell County rights at about $10 by the hundred.

For further information address

J. H. GODWIN,
Aug. 31—2t-tf Scotland Neck, N. C.

UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Sixtieth Annual Session of the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, in the University of Maryland, will commence on the 14th of OCTOBER, 1867, and will end on the 1st of MARCH, 1868.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
RICHARD McSHERRY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
SAMUEL C. CHEW, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
FRANK DONALDSON, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Hygiene and General Pathology.
WM. T. HOWARD, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES H. BUTLER, M. D., Demonstrator, and Adjunct to the Professor of Anatomy.

The fees for the full course are $120. For Matriculation $5. For Practical Anatomy $10.

The UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, (an INFIRMARY) attached to the College, ranks among the first CLINICAL SCHOOLS in the country. Being the Seamen's Hospital of the port of Baltimore, as well as a civil hospital, it affords a great variety in the forms of disease always under treatment. Surgical Operations, and Clinical Lectures on Surgery, Practical Medicine, and the Diseases of Women and Children, are constituent parts of the daily instruction given by the respective Professors of this Institution.

Students desiring to perfect themselves in *specialities* can take courses of private instruction from Adjuncts attached to the various Chairs.

GEO. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.,
Sept. 11—3t-2w Dean.

CALL EARLY.

We have just received, & Consignment, a lot of BITTING'S OLD RYE WHISKEY, in 5 and 10 gallon kegs.

Aug. 30—2t-tf FULLIAM, JONES & CO.

THE VERY BEST CHEWING TOBACCO, Toilet Soaps, Cigars, Spices, Figs, Nuts and best Candy.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for ——months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State of such title and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make returns of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the districts.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as hereinspecified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not paid or otherwise provided for; and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, } Principals.
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M. }

THE next Session commences on the 1st. day of October and continues until 30th. June, 1868.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address,

Rev. R. BURWELL & SON.
Charlotte, July 13-28t-SawtOct. 1.

A CHANCE TO HAVE YOUR OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RENOVATED.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF A No. 1 Upholsterer, we are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING, with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Old Mattresses renovated and made over!

Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.

W. H. MORRIS & CO.
April 23-224-tf 18 Fayetteville St.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN S. DANCY, of TARBORO, N.C., JOHN H. HYMAN, of SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 24, Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Aug. 23-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

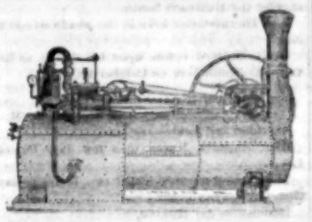
Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.



DUVALLS' IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALLS' PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.

These Engines and Mills have received the first premium over all competitors. They afford the best, cheapest, and most economical power in use and excel in power any Engines made in the Union.

These Engines are first and thoroughly tested before leaving the works, and are warranted in all respects perfect and ready for immediate use. They are warranted to cut more lumber with less hands and at less expense than any other in the Union.

For descriptions, price lists and other information address,

JOHN B. GRETTER,
Guilford Land Agency,
Greensboro' N. C.
June 26-271-3m Sole Agent for N. C.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

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Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S. SHAFER.
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May 15-1867

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES,
TARLETANS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell.

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
April 5-204-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property prominently before the public, through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING FOR LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons IN A DISTANCE wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the acs. number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County seat; whether it is well watered, &c. If MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres. N. C. R. R. Hillsboro.
Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to

PH. THIEM, Agent,
June 28-271-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS.

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Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,

ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR,

Flouring Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and ngers,

mar 29-198-6m.

W. J. HAWKINS, J. J. THOMAS,
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HAWKINS, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

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NEAR EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

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Aug 19-10-3m

COLLINS & HEATH,
22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook.
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spence Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs.	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces.
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick.
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety.
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.

April 8-206-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO., GOODS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you desire to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter trade, with the very best descriptions and styles of

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES,

AND WITH THE MOST DURABLE

JEANS AND KERSEY FABRICS

All free from Shoddy and other impurities, order samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August.

From these samples you can make your selections, and return your orders, and the goods will be forwarded direct from the manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Charlotte, May 30-250-4m President.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Mechanical and Operative Dentist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICE OVER PESCUD'S OLD DRUG STORE.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and the local anesthetic or Ether spray.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

COURT HOUSE BUILDING,

NEWBERN, N. C.

July 19-204-6m

NORTH STATE IRON

AND BRASS WORKS.

Again we beg to inform our friends and patrons that in the loss of our Machine Shops by fire we did not lose our FOUNDRY and PATTERNS, and that we have rebuilt

IN TWO WEEKS TIME

our Machine Shops—that we are now receiving

The Best and Most Highly Improved Machinery

that can be purchased. We are now prepared to furnish, upon short notice, all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

all sizes and descriptions of Forgings, and to finish and fit up the same in the best style. All kinds of repairing to Steam and Grist Mills furnished by us. We keep constantly on hand all kinds of

ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS,

and all the descriptions of Agricultural Implements used in this section.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO
Aug 6-305-tf

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
50 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

FULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 23-168-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name of H. H. COWAN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission, Shipping and Supply Business in the City of Wilmington, N. C.

Their office, *for the present*, is on the Corner of Chesnut and Water Streets, *up stairs*, where they will be happy to hear from and serve their friends.

By the 1st. of October next, they will be fully prepared to furnish supplies of all kinds.

ROBT. H. COWAN,
JNO. W. CAMERON,
JAMES H. HILL,
Aug 1-302-tf Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. RANSOM'S

FEMALE S